Ohio against the World!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!! THE MIAMI VALLEY CONVENTION !!! The battle is fought-the victory won! As goes of Hope, and Promise, and Assurance, fall as a Upon the Stand, General Harrison was welcomed gentle refreshing dew, upon all virtuous hearts. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND!

describe it. No eye that witnessed it, can convey against their baseness; but when he made a rap to the mind of another, even a faint semblance of the things it there beheld. The bright and glorious Old Hero had rendered his country, in cival as w day—the beautiful and hospitable city—the green as military stations, the shout that went up show clad and heaven-blessed valley—the thousand flags, that the hold which Gen. Harrison has upon the fluttering in every breeze and waving from every respect and affections of the people, is arden window-the ten thousand banners and badges, with their appropriate devices and patriotic inscriptions-and, more than all, the hundred thousand human hearts beating in that dense and seething mass of people-are things which those alone can properly feel and appreciate, who beheld this grandest spectacle of Time.

Of a few points only can anything like an ade-

quate idea be given; and to give this, is all we shall attempt.

THE GATHERING

Tuesday delegates were continually dropping in you here. It is the cause—the great and good can by tens and twenties; on Wednesday by fifties and fellow citizens, which we have all espoused, that it the sun, by thousands and triple thousands. The to take counsel of each other, and to reason toge whole country, for from fifty to sixty miles in every er touching the common good." direction, had for weeks been in a state of active preparation. With a slight modification of language, the lines of Mrs. Hemans may here be quoted, as appropriate: for throughout all this re-

"The chief was arming in his hall, The peasant by his hearth;" and when the day arrived, adopting the words of Bishop Heber.

"From many an ancient river. From many a hill and plain, They gathered to deliver The land from Faction's chain!"

And such a gathering, for such a purpose, eye had never till then beheld; nor of such, so much are the people habituated to entrust their most important siness to agents and neglect it themselves, had at hardly entered into the heart of man to conceive. THE PEOPLE were assembled: if they were not, there is no People. THE DEMOGRACY of the State

The Order which had been adopted by the Committee of Arrangements, was, that by half past 8 o'clock in the morning the different delegations should form in procession with their music, banners, etc., and go out to meet General Harrison on the Old Springfield Road; and that, after being joined by the General, they should return, by First street from the Old Springfield road, then march up First street to the corner of Wilkinson, down Wilkinson to Second, down Second to Main, down Main to Sixth, down Sixth to Jefferson, up

THE PROCESSION.

and falling into the rear. But the Marshals soon will be poorer."

General Harrison, we are told by those who were found, that they had something to deal with different from delogates of the people. The people themsence at the east, was heard distinctly enough, as business of their own, chose to conduct in their own way. Impatient of restraint, and the search of the search of the people themsence at the east, was heard distinctly alleghany, Broome, Cattarangus, Cortland, Essex, and Orleans, will give more than double the majority and Orleans, will give more than double the majority allowed. Chautauque will give from 2000. thousands in wagons, on horsession, filling the passing the head of the procession, filling the bridges, and almost completely blocking up the road for two miles into the country. Through this dense mass of men, women and children, a line of procession which had but one end and that the beginning, made its way with much difficulty, them. Col. Christie was a private at Fort Meigs. till the approach of General Harrison, accompanied and testified to the bravery, firmness, and military by Ex-Governor Metcalfe of Kentucky, both ability exhibited by his old commander during the mounted on fine steeds, was announced. A halt celebrated siege of that post, in a manner which was then ordered, the line dividing and its mem-bers taking their stations on either side of the been induced by their profligate political leaders to ting on his horse nobly, and showing himself to and "incompetency," had they been present to be truly the Soldier and Freeman. On the instant, hear. peal after peal of the most deafening acclamations with emotions too deep for utterance.

As the General passed on, the line closed again, and made its way back to the city with almost as much difficulty as it had found in proceeding out. The people constituted now, as before, a compact mass, through which the procession had to force its way at every step; and to this denseness it is Ohio. owing more perhaps than to any thing else, that an so immense an assemblage of persons with horses, carriages and wagons, and of many hundreds without either, not a single accident happened. So jammed together was the mass, that one could move only as another made way for him: and hence, for the greater part of the time, every as the throug re-entered the city, the greater portion of it dispersed through the different streets, (of a most convenient width.) and the marshals were enabled in a measure to carry out, from this point, their original order of proceeding. What occurred after this, till the dismissal of the different delegations for refreshments,-the huzzas from grey-headed patriots, as the significant banners borne in the procession passed their dwellings, or the balcoures where they had stationed themselves; the smiles and blessings, and waving 'kerchiefs, of the thousands of fair women who filled the front windows of every house; the loud and heartfelt acknowledgments of their marked courtesy and generous hospitality, by the different delegations. sometimes rising the same instant from the whole line; the glimpses, at every turn of the eye, of the fluttering folds of some one or more of the 644 flags which displayed their glorious stars and stripes from the tops of the principal houses in every street; the soul-stirring music, the smiling beavens, the ever-gleaming banners, the emblemand mottoes that spoke in thunder-tones of a Na-

zen Guards of Cincinnati, with a number of the Delegations, escorted General Harrison, who was Ohio, now, so goes the Union! And as went the now accompanied by Ex-Governor Metcalfe, Col. Miami Valley on the 10th inst., so will go the State on the 30th October. One number of Kentucky, Colonel Christic of New Orleans, and other distinguished gentlemen present, to the Speakers' Stand, which had been erected powers and down-treaders of the prosperity of the State on the 30th October. ONE HUNDRED THOU-SAND FREEZEN IN COUNNEL! Let that word pass in a broad plain, bounded on one side by an emiround! Carry it, ye patriotic fathers and ye glo-rious mothers, to the hearths and hearts of your city. This eminence, and the space between it and families! Shout it, ye noble end high-souled the stand, had been for half an hour filled with a youths, from the recesses of every valley and the heights of every mountain in the land! Bear it, the time of its arrival, had filled the grounds to ye breezes of the Western World, to every ear in the west of the stand for an equal distance, and this broad Universe! So shall the drooping spirits almost as compactly. The crowd opened to the the carriages, and closed so quickly upon them, that of Liberty's children revive : so shall the consciention the military and delegates, who had been walking ces of selfish and ambitious rulers shrink within ten abreast, had to change their order to single file, themselves, and quail with terror: so shall a sense and then most of the latter found it impossible to

to Dayton, on behalf of the citizens of the town bear to our graves, live we yet half a century, the bled multitude with a feeling of deep indignation grasps to save itself from sinking: impression it made upon our hearts. But we cannot at his slanderers, and a low but universal murmur survey of the many and great services which i deep-rooted, and not of a day.

GENERAL HARRISON

Commenced his response, and his speech to t people, by a feeling allusion to the glorious rece tion which had been given him. "But," said ! "fellow-citizens, I have not the vanity for one m ment to suppose that any service which I n have rendered my country, or any personal responsition for me, has thus drawn you by the sands and thousands from your homes. I kn that it is a much deeper and keener feeling, a mu Began early in the week. On Monday and more important consideration, that has brong

General Harrison then alluded to the si He remarked, as every body knows v truly, that so far from there being any truth this charge, he had been a plain and free spot man all his life, and had especially, during first canvass in which he was a candidate for Presidency, written and published his politicals timents, time and again, in almost every possi form. It was true, he said, he had declined giv any actual "pledges" as to his conduct in cert events, should he be elected to the high and sponsible office of Chief Magistrate of the Uni States. His active life had been a long one; he believed that a much better guarantee for found in his known character and the course of his former career, than in any pledges he might give during the heat of an octive canvass and the penwere gathered together: if they were not, there is dency of a doubtful contest. He had never denied or doubted the right of the people to be informed of the leading political opinions of candidates for offices of trust; but on the contrary, was clearly and entirely of opinion, that their sentiments shou'd be clearly expressed and well understood.

He had always so expressed his. General Harrison spoke for about an hour, in his most interesting manner, vindicating himself from the aspersions of his enemies, and establishing what he said, as he went along, by evidence which Senator Allen and his like would be very far from attempting to controvert, if confronted by the au-Jefferson to Third, and on Third to the conder was speech, he declared himself to be a warm trient. Hotel. And, as far as possible, this order was speech, he declared himself to be a warm trient to the carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good credit system; "for," said he, "without carried into effect. About 9 o'lcock, the Marshals, a good cre This extended several squares in length, eight tion surround us at this moment ?" "Establish toshreast, and seemed hardly to have thinned in the morrow," he continued, "the hard money system, slightest degree the immense throng that crowded so much lauded of late as opposed to a good system cule. the streets and side-walks an hour before. It of credits, and ten years from this time, every man moved off, while other delegations were forming now rich will be richer, and every man now poor

COLS. CHRISTIE AND CHAMBERS. must have put to shame hosts of those who have In a few minutes the General came up, sit- raise theory against Gen. Harrison of "cowardice,"

Col. Chamber's speech was full of important rose from the bosom of that lone valley, and rent matter, and enlivened by frequent sallies of real part which the illustrious Kentucky Senator bore the heavens. Too much affected for words, -- al- humor. He gave a narrative of the battle of the on that occasion. We give credit to the editor most overcome indeed, by the strength of the feel- Thames, which he should be induced to write out ing of gratitude which filled his breast, -- the ob for publication. Handling Col. Johnson as one for sect of this proud and unparallelled reception, whom recent circumstances had given him a feel- by Blair, Kendall & Co .- although it would passed on, a plain and unpretending citizen of one ing allied to contempt, yet as one of whom, on of the States of this Union, returning in silence account of his past services, he would wish to the salutations of his fellow countrymen, but speak nothing harsh, he took hold of the great speaking his gratitude from every feature of his "Petticoat Hero," Senator Allen, and held him up countenance, and from a bosom visibly swelling before the searching fire of his sarcasm and rebuke, turning him first this way and then that, casting him now here and now there, as the blisters were seen to rise upon his epidermis, very much as a log cabin house-wife manages a roasting goose, till nearly every one present must have had feeling of pity for the Ajax of Locofocracy in

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PRESENT Was, during the whole of the morning, variously estimated at from seventy-five to ninety thousand.—Conjecture, however, was put to rest in the afternoon at the Speaker's stand. Here, while the ground was compact, as we have elsewhere described it, and during the speech of Gen. Harrison, thing went on with most deliberate, and, under the the ground upon which it stood was measured by circumstances, most fortunate disorder. So soon three different civil engineers, and, allowing to three different civil engineers, and, allowing to ond 75,000, and the third 80,000 .- During the time of making these measurements, the number of square yards of surface covered was continually changing, by pressure from without and resistance rom within. This fact accounts satisfactorily for he slight difference in the results attained, and weakening, the probable correctness of the calcu-lations. No one present would have pretended that there were less than twenty thousand without the limits of the admeasurement in the city, sauntering about the environs, scattered around the booths where refreshments were vended, and lying in large groups upon the plain discussing affairs of state and making speeches for themselves. This will swell the number congregated at the Miami Valley Convention, including the citizens of Day-ton, (whose population is between five and six thousand,) which we do, to about ONE HUN-DRED THOUSAND — This is what in round numbers we have placed at the head of our article, tion's wrongs;—is not all this written in charac-tion's wrongs;—is not all this written in charac-ters which can never be efficied, on the hearts and more in the lashit of estimating than we have, it ways devoted to the exercise of arms. He must

CONVENTION OF 100,000.

EX-GOVERNOR METCALFE Presided over the Convention, and was speaking, in his peculiar and forcible manner, when, at half 'clock, we left the ground. Several incidents of a very interesting character, which we had intended to notice in this article,

From the Albany Evening Journal.

must await another day.

LOCO FOCOISM USING ITSELF UP. The Delegates to the Van Buren State Convenion were called on for an estimate of the result of the election in their respective counties. The estimate has fallen into the hands of a friend who has ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND:

It were useless to attempt anything like a detailed description of this Grand Gathering or the recently visited upon the late Attorney General Beardstrang or the recent. We saw it all—felt it all—and shall be described by the assemble of the General, was received by the assemble of the following copy, was partly in the late Attorney General Beardstrang or the recent of the General, was received by the assemble of the General state of the following copy. It is authentic. The sent us the following copy. It is a the following copy. It is a the follow VAN BUREN

-1.3	VAN DUBEN		Liannigue	
pid	Cayuga,	200	Albany,	40
the	Chemung,	800	Allegany,	15
rell	Clinton,	200	Broome,	10
red	Delaware,	900	Cattaraugus,	15
the	Herkimer,	1200	Chautauque,	160
nt,	Kings,	200	Columbia,	20
	Lewis.	100	Cortland.	15
	Madison,	600	Dutchess,	230
the	Montgomery,	300	Erie.	200
ep-	New York,	3000	Essex.	20
he.	Oneida,	700	Franklin,	10
mo-	Onondaga,	100	Fulton & Hamilt	on, 25
nuv	Orange,	200	Genesee.	250
ect	Oswego,	200	Jefferson.	30
ou-	Otsego,	1200	Livingston,	100
now		700	Monroe,	80
uch		100	Ningara,	10
ght	49.4 (Accompany)	50	Ontario,	60
USE	22 Co. 14 A C. C. 15	900	Orleans,	10
has		100	Rensselaer,	40
ies.	Schenectady,	100	Tompkins,	10
eth-	The second of th	500	Washington,	120
etn-	Seneca,	300	Chenango,	20
illy		350		-
ical		500		13,10
ling	524 (A221 A21 CVT)	1200		20,20
ress	N 100 C 100	100		
ery	A CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	200		
h in		250		
ken	Company of the Compan	100		
the		250		
the	The state of the s	100		
sen-	344 (CC) 1.7 (CC)	500		
thle	Warren,	300		
ing		16,600		
re-		13,100		
ited and		3,500		
the	Litigants who	find the	emselves in court	withou

correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate, could be testimony to sustain their action, give a cognovit. of his way. Offenders when the case is too clearly against them frequently plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court The Loco-Focos. instead of trumping up this loose, absurd "estimate" had better "give it up," and throw them-selves upon the mercy of the Whigs. We have only to spread this bald estimate be-

forc the People to show the utter hopelessness and desperation of Van Burenism. It is a confession of weakness which must strike terror into the hearts of those who make it? - With such an admission, made by his own Delegates, coming di rectly from the People, Van Buren must prepare to take leave of his Wine-Coolers, his Liquor-Stand. and his Daily Roses.

Of the 34 counties here claimed for Van Buren 10 at least will go for Harrison. They claim 3000 in New York merely because that majority is absolutely necessary to enable them to beat us on pa-The claim of 900 in Delaware, 600 in Madibeautiful Miami Valley, green and smitting in the richness and exuberance of Nature, and whose thousands and thousands of independent populations are this moment?" "Establish to-mond, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, &c. will go mond, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, &c. will go

In almost every county our majority is put fifty per cent. too low. Albany and Rensselaer will longing to see the Old Soldier under whose banner by his frankness and simplicity, a chord in thouthey had enlisted, they dashed off by hundreds and sands of bosoms, that will thrill for life with the thousands in wagons, on horseback, and a foot, recollection of the day and the occasion.

by his frankness and simplicity, a chord in thouthey to 2500. Erie will give 3000 instead of 2000, they had enlisted, they dashed off by hundreds and sands of bosoms, that will thrill for life with the day and the occasion. every vote that General Harrison falls short of 2000 majority in old Washington, if he will pay The former of New Orleans, the latter one of the well known and gallant volunteer aids of Gen.

"General Harrison fought more battles than any other General during the last war, and never sustained a defeat." This undeniable state ment was repeated by Henry Clay to the great gathering of the people at Nashville, and was answered by shouts of enthusiastic applause from many thousands of freemen. The Richmond Enquirer comments most disingenuously on the for trampling in the dust the miserable imputation against General Harrison's courage, made have been eminently discreditable, had he done otherwise, But with what face can he pretend to take exception to the terms in which the Kentucky Senator spoke of the veteran Hero, patriot and statesman! He exclaims-"What shall we say to the extravagant compliment which Mr. Clay pays to Gen. Harrison?" What shall you We will tell you. Look to your files of

After censuring the conduct of some of the imerican officers, you, Mr. Ritchie, suid:

"Brave as American troops have been, they fought, they bled, and but for unfortunate circumstances, they would have conquered. Seek them where you will, you find them brave, heroic and enterprising. In the walls of Detroit, they were betrayed by Hull. On the banks of the Raisin they snatched a laurel in spite of the improvithe square yard four persons, the following results dence of their General and the snows which surrounded them. On the heights of Queenstown they won even the applause of a most ferocious enemy. At York and Fort George, they perormed deeds which did them honor, and would have done more, if they had been seconded by the activity of their leader. On the Thames they shows that that difference strengthens, instead of have been crowned by a brilliant victory, because they had a HARRISON to lead them. New lories would have encircled them at Montreal, their commanders had led them to its wall .-Give us officers but worthy of these men, and no troops in the world would be able to vanquish

"Where are we to meet with such a leader? By what qualification are we to know him when we see him? He must not be merely brave, but bold, enterprising, and decisive; always seeking for information to regulate the blow. He must be abstemious in his habits, not too much devoted ters which can never be efficied, on the hearts and in the memories of every one who beheld it! was estimated at. For our own parts, we would have an eagle's eye, forever on the watch inspection in that State, ran the memories of every one who beheld it! make no estimate: we should not have known how to go about the first steps necessary to the formation of his camp, and inducing every responsible officer to attend to the discharge aroused Abolitionist."

THE AFTERNOON.

Between one and two o'clock P. M. the military companies of Dayton and Hamilton, and the Citizen Guards of Cincinnati, with a number of the Dayton and therefore, the conducted with and therefore, the conducted with caution and consciit. He is attached to arms; not so much be-

cause it is his business as his pleasure. "If any one asks us where such a man is to be net with, we answer, to the best of our abilities. n the man who has washed away the disasters at Detroit, who had every thing to collect for a new ampaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surnounted the most 'frightful climate' in the Union -the man who was neither to be daunted by dis asters nor difficulties under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships, the man who was finally trium-phent over his enemy. Such a man is WILL-IAM HENRY HARRISON."

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following: POLITICAL CHANGES.

Among the late changes from Van Buren to Harrison and reform, giving reasons for their re cantation, we notice the following: Forty-one in Montgomery county, Ohio.

Twenty-seven in Huron co. O. Seventeen in Lucas co. O. Nineteen in Coshocton co. O. Six in Sciota co. O. Ten in Miami county, O. Twenty-two in Ashtabula co. Q. One hundred and three in Cayuga co. N. Y. Five hundred at Rochester, N. Y. Seventeen in Broome co. N. Y. Twenty-three at Attica, N. Y. Twelve in Ningara co. N. Y. Eleven at Norridgewock, Me. Twenty-four in Bridgetown, Me. Fifteen Mechanics, Newark, N. J. Twenty five in Susquehanna co., Pa. Ten in Alleghany co., Pa. Seven in Parkersburg, Va. Eighty-two in Columbus, Geo. Thirty five in Memphis, Tenn. Thirty five in Warren county, Tenn. One hundred and nineteen in Blount county, Twenty two in Northfield, Vt.

Fourteen in Colchester Vt. Samuel Terry and ten others from one Van Buren Committee, in Patrick co, Va. Five hundred and ten names are enrolled as members of the Whig committee of Vigilance, in Washington county, Va., where at last April election the Whigs only polled 253 votes.

Dr. Davis, of Tennessee, late Delegate to the Van Buren Baltimore Convention, that did not nominate Col. Johnson, has renounced Van Buren and all his works, and turned from the error

So has De Lorma Brooks, an able and honest lawyer, late of New Libson, now of Wheeling. So has Mr. Beeson, Van Buren candidate for the Legislature in Indiana. And Mr. Layman, of Putnamville, late Van

Buren Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. And G. D. Ruggles, a leading Van Buren man n Lewis county, N. Y. D. C. Croswell and Anaron Pulmer, of Greene

o., N. York, have renounced. Wm. Fairbanks, of Easton, Md., has done ikewise. There are hosts of others, but we have no more

"The 'State Eagle,' an ably conducted weekly aper published at Hartford, Connecticut. has just xpunged the name of Van Buren from the head of its leading column and enlisted in the people's cause, under the banner of the people's candidate. The editor, in commencing a manly and conclusive article, informing his readers of the change, and stating his reasons for abandoning the Ad

ministration party, says: 'TO THE PUBLIC.

'Those who have been accustomed to look into once discover that the names of Martin Van Buthough humble partner in that distinguished firm, we this day publicly dissolve our connection-if friend and supporter of the present Administration, we have issued our last sheet.'

nois, a couple of months ago, asked Mr. Van Buren several questions, and among others, to making the appointment, the second Assistant whether Professor Holland's Biography of him was correct. Under pretence of having heard that a forged edition of that work was in circula. trict, and the following conversation ensued: tion, he declined answering their questions until they should send him a copy of the book to which they referred. They promptly sent him a copy, but his contemptible manœuvre enabled honest, and an honorable man. The appointim to put off his reply till after the Illinois ment would be a good oneelection. He has since replied, and this is the the closing paragraph of his letter:

"The publication sent to me by Mr. Alexander, is a genuine copy of the first edition of Professor Holland's work. I herewith return it, with the remark that it was written without communication and account strictly to the department. Mr. with me, but contains as far as it goes, a substantially correct history of my political course. I am, gentlemen, respectfully.

Your obedient servant. M. VAN BUREN. Well, in the edition thus sanctioned by Mr

Van Buren as genuine and correct, the annexed passage may be found. Is there any thing more "By the old Constitution of New York, no dis-

tinction was made in regard to color in the qualifi-tion of electors. In the convention for its amendment, a proposition to restrict the right to white citizens, was rejected by a vote of sixty-three to fifty-nine. A long and elequent debate preceded this rejection. Mr. Van Buren did not participate in the debate, BUT VOTED WITH THE MA-JORITY .- Holland's Life of Van Buren, p. 182. We are told that when Mr. Calhoun, at the

lose of the late session of Congress, was passing through North Carolina, he met with the shrowd and able editor of the Lincoln Banner, and at once sought a collision with him. "Have you any log cabins in your part of the country? asked Mr. Calhoun. "Yes," said the editor.—
"Any hard cider?" "Yes." "Any coon-skins?" "Yes." "Any possum-skins?" "Yes." "Any fox-skins?" "No, but we shall take one in November."

The nullifier hung his head. He was mortithe ready response of his opponent. Have his followers forgotten how often he used to rise in his place in the United States Senate and denounce Mr. Van Buren as "the fox of Kinderhook?"-Lou. Journal.

IT The Vermont Locofocos, at the late election in that State, ran a candidate for Governor.

entiousness, and it would not have inserted such a letter, (which, moreover, by the editorial note at the foot appears to have been accompanied by some private explanation,) without good reason day, and playing the aristocrat at other times.—
for believing that it was written in good faith, and
There is a beautiful consistancy in all his life. upon reasonable testimony.

We call the attention of our readers to it, as the mere notoriety that such a plot is hatching, will effectually blow it up.

It will need no expresses at the time,-let the intelligence only be now circulated, that Locofocoism means, on the eve of the election, to kill our candidate on paper, and prove his death as infalliably as that of Partridge the almanac-maker was ciety for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufac-proved—even though the dead man should himself tures, and Domestic Economy," appear to contradict it-let this, we say, only become notorious, and the plot at once is defeated. | New York American.

To the Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser

A letter has accidentally come into my possession, which discloses a desperate and deep laid scheme to defeat the election of Gen. Harrison; and if carried out, will convulse this Government to its verry centre, and perhaps result in anarchy

The Post Office is the engine-Amos Kendal the instrument to effect it. The first step is al ready taken, by ordering every channel of communicating information to the people to be closed, except through his hands and those engaged in the conspiracy. A startling report, such as the death of Gen. Harrison, may be circulated throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, just on the eve of the election, and every Whig paper contradicting be suppressed.

This scheme accounts for their confidence in the success of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding their overwhelming defeat in almost every State in which there has been an election. This accounts for the extraordinary declaration of a leading administration man, recently in the city of New York that "Van Buren had a card yet to play, which none of his friends suspected.'

You may depend upon it they are playing a desperate game; they make no calculations for a retreat they have inscribed upon their banners, "rule or ruin." Let every Whig press throughout the Union sound the alarm. Warn the whole country against the daring conspiracy. They ticles, unless they can be obtained at reasonable have certificate makers, and affidavit makers in prices readiness, and with such a bold, talented, and reckless creature as Amos Kendall at their head, we may well tremble for the liberties of our coun-

I am no alarmist; I have ever relied with con fidence upon the intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people of this country. But when we see the highest functionaries of our government conniving with public plunderers,-when we see the Representatives of a sovereign State, holding in their hands credentials clothed with all the solemn sanctions of law, kicked out of Congress for the express purpose of consummating a conspiracy between Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun, and finally, when we see every prominent leading measure of Mr. Van Buren pointing for pecuniary embarrassments? Retrenchment to one single object, the concentration of all pow- in the expenses of living. That is good demoer in his hands, there is just cause of alarm.

I would suggest the propriety of recommending the Whigs throughout the country to be prepared. if necessary, to establish expresses in every State in the Union. Let every mail be watched until the election, and as soon as they are satisfied that the game has commenced, let riders be mounted, and sent in every direction.

in reference to his private-note:

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

The outrage upon the popular will in the appointment of Postmasters, by the men at Wash our paper from week to week, will no doubt at ington, who have seized on the offices of the country as a wolf on his prey, or robbers on ren and Richard M. Johnson no longer occupy a conspicuous place in our columns. As an active, this neighborhood, by practical experience. Time and again, we see notices of appointments elsewhere, which shew that the reward-and-punishnot by 'mutual consent,' with the hearty approval ment system is in operation in all parts of this of our own conscience. In other words, as a land. The latest evidence of this we find in the Richmond (Ia.) Palladium. A vacancy having occurred in the post office at that place, among the applicants were David Hoover, Armstrong HOLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN .-- Our Grimes, J. C. Merrick, and Lynde Elliott, all eaders may remember that a committee in Illi. we believe, Vanites, the latter a loafing editor of a to making the appointment, the second Assistant Postmaster General sent for Mr. Rariden, the member of Congress from the Richmond dis-

P. M. What kind of a man is David Hoover! Mr. R. Mr. Hoover is an entirely responsible man; an old citizen of Wayne county; strictly

P. M. What of Grimes?

Mr. R. He is as responsible as the first; perhaps not so much of a business man, but entirely impetent to take charge of the office, and no doubt would transact the business with fidelity, Grimes has many friends, and the appointment would please many of the party. P. M. What of J. C. Merrick?

Mr. R. He comes recommended by as resectable a list of petitioners as any one ever rought here. He is a man of excellent busi ness habits-responsible, and I have no doubt but that his appointment would please two-thirds of

oth parties. . M. What of Lynde Elliott? Mr. R. There is not a man in Wayne counwho would trust him with a 'levy.' Mr. Rariden left the office, and the next morn-

ng received the following note from Mr. John-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1840. Siz-I have the honor to inform you that the ostmaster General has this day appointed Lynde Elliott, Postmaster at Richmond, county of Wayne, State of Indiana, in place of J. W. Bordon, resigned.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servent, ROBT. JOHNSON, Second Assistant Postmaster General HON. J. RABIDEN.

Upon what principle was it, that the responsibles were rejected and the irresponsible honored fied to death at the slip of his own tongue and with the confidence of the Administration? Evidently, the party leaders wanted an officer whose conscience would not interfere with the discharge of any dirty work the good of the party might require, not an officer who would be faithful to impotent wrath?-Lou. Jour. the duties of the station, regardless of blandish nents or threats.

Now this selfish system of appointments is a ting the condition of his camp, and inducing ev. who was both an avoiced Anti-Mason and an is but one method by which the evil can be erad we get the town crier to cry the proffered wager

which exhibits the true, sincere, thor ugh-bred republicanism of Gen. Harrison. His Democracy is not of that kind which consists in putting on a ragged cont and soiled linen, on an election conduct which assures us that his repuls! moderation is well tried, and will not be ov come when he shall be elevated to the Lighest

"We have just met with a document which presents Gen. Harrison in a new light, In the year 1819-when he was not a candidate for any public office-some of the most respectable citizens of Cincinnati and its vicinity formed themselves into a society, styled the "Cincipnati so-

General William Henry Harrison was called mon to act as Chairman at the first meeting of the Society, and was afterwards elected President The following republican declaration-or reme. dy for hard times-was adopted by the society, and published in the newspapers of the day, signed by General Harrison as Chairman, and James Embre, as Clerk:

Being convinced that a retrenchment in the expenses of living will be an important means of al-leviating the difficulties and pecuniary embarrassents which exist in every section of our country. we concur in adopting and recommending to ou fellow citizens, the following declaration, viz:

1st. We will not purchase, or suffer to be used in our families, any imported liquors, fruits, nuts or preserves of any kind, unless they shall be required in case of sickness. 2d. Being convinced that the practice which gen-

erally prevails of wearing suits of black as testi-monials of respect for the memory of deceased friends, is altogether useless if not improper, while it is attended with heavy expense, we will not sanc-tion it hereafter in our families, or encourage it in

3d. We will not purchase for ourselves or our families such articles of dress as are expensive and generally considered as ornamental rather than

4th. We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as may be practicable, and we will give preference to the articles that are of the growth and manufacture of our own

country, when the latter can be procured.

5th. We will not purchase any articles, either of food or dress, at prices that are extravagant, or that the citizens generally cannot afford to pay; but will rather abstain from the use of such ar-

6th. We will observe rigid economy in every branch of our expenditures, and will in all our pur-chases be influenced by necessity rather than convenience, and by utility rather than ornament.

7th. We believe that the prosperity of the country depends, in a great degree, on the general and faithful observance of the foregoing declaration -we therefore promise that we will recommend it to others.

This remedy for hard times, which he signed in 1819, marks him more than ever, as the Poor Man's Candidate. He was willing it seems to deny himself the comforts of life for the sake of promoting the general welfare of the people.-What were the means which he adopted and recommended to his fellow-citizens, as a remedy cratic doctrine, little understood, we suspect by the present incumbent of the White House

We were wrong in charging Gen. Jesup with having handed over the Croghan correspondence to the Globe for publication. The language that we applied to Gen. J., under the impression that he was guilty of that act of treachery, was of We should be gratified to hear from the writer course unmerited. Gen. J., we have reason to believe, condemns the act as strongly as any man

> We know the name of the individual, who handed Col. Croghan's letters to the editor of the Globe, but we do not at present feel at liberty to give it to the public. He procured a copy of those letters by a stratagem not a whit better than to the infamy that already covers him as a garment. We hope and trust that Col. Croghon will administer to him the only punishment he is capable of appreciating-that of the cowhide,-Lou. Journal, Sept. 14.

> Let Croghan cowhide him-do it well-then send him to Missouri, and he may possibly procure a clerkship in the Branch Bank, or one vote for a secretaryship in the Senate-from sympathy or reciprocity.

> O'The Evening Post, one of the organs of Van Burenism in New York, has put forth a rebuke upon the coarseness and mendacity of the Globe.

"It is stooping to dirty and profligate expedients which degrades party disputes. Conducted as it ought to be, fairly and honorably, in a just and generous spirit, political controversy is a high and . intellectual contest between friends of different systems of legislation, and as human nature is constituted, it is not desirable that it should be done away. But when men descend to do any thing which "will help the party," without regard to truth, justice, or decency; when men say what they do not believe, or encourage prejudices which they know to be unreasonable, or circulate tracts which they know to be slanderous, for party effect, it becomes no better that a quarrel among coiners and cut-throats.'

The New York Expres, in reference to the fact that hundreds in Vermont, who were supposed to be for the administration, but voted against it on the day of the election, thus addresses the Locofocos:

"Treason is in your ranks. The Ballot that seems for you, is your deadly enemy. You can trust nobody, for hundreds who appear to be with you, vote against you at the polls. All, or neary all, even such as cling to your falling fortunes wish your destruction, and deal the blow to bring it. Thus even whigs are astonished by the magnitude of their majorities.'

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE NORTH CARO. MINA VICTORY .- Six months ago, a most violent Locofoco paper entitled "The Rubicon," was eatablished at Yanceyville, North Carolina. We ere happy to see from the last number, that the able editor has torn down his black flag and stamped it under foot, and sent towards the sky the star banner of old Tippecanoe .-- Lou. Jour,

Since the ele tions in Connecticut and Rhode Island, Mr. Van Buren has ordered a discontinuance of all the public works in those States -Does he feel any better after this expenditure of

We are sorry we cannot provoke some Locafoco, of more money than brains, to take up the crying evil. How dan it be remedied? There bet of \$100 on each of the 26 States. Must icated, and that is a change of rulers .- Republic through the streets! - Low Journal